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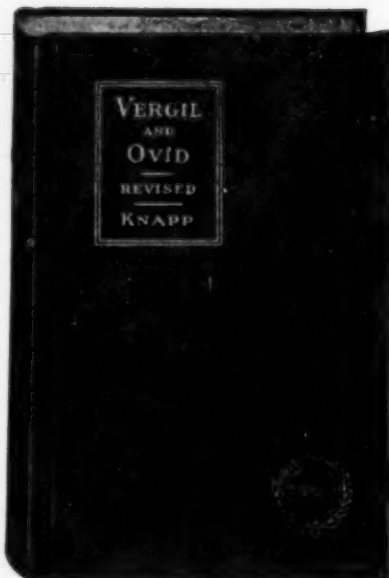
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REVIEW

Topographie von Athen. Von Walther Judeich. Zweite, Vollständig Neubearbeitete Auflage, mit 27 Abbildungen auf 24 Tafeln, 56 Abbildungen im Text, und 4 Plänen. Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft... Neu Herausgegeben von Walter Otto, III. 2. 2. München: C. H. Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung (1931). Pp. VIII + 473. 24 Marks (stitched), 27 Marks (bound).

An event of the greatest importance for those who are interested in the study of the topography of ancient Athens is the publication of the second edition of Professor Walther Judeich's book, *Topographie von Athen*. Many contributions have been made in this field of study since 1905, when the first edition of the book was published. In consequence the second edition contains 460 pages of text as compared with 406 pages in the first edition. Fifty-six good illustrations add to the clarity of the text. With great care Professor Judeich has collected and investigated the new material; he checked it on the ground in Athens during 1928. The attractiveness of the volume has been enhanced by the inclusion among the illustrations of twenty-four excellent photographic reproductions of Athenian monuments¹. Another very welcome advance over the first edition is the relegation to the footnotes of many citations which formerly appeared in the text. Furthermore, citations are, in general, given for individual points in separate notes rather than lumped together in one note for several different points (this latter was done in the first edition)². These changes enable the reader to use more easily the second edition.

The contents of the book are as follows (I translate the captions of the original):

Introduction (1-42): 1. Sources (1-15), 2. Treatments <of the Topography of Athens> (15-30), 3. Aids to Study (30-42); First Part, Historical Survey (43-112): 1. Situation of the City (43-51), 2. Ancient Athens (to 479 B. C.) (51-70), 3. Classical Athens (479-322 B. C.) (71-88), 4. Hellenistic-Roman Athens (322 B. C.-180 A. D.) (88-103), 5. Decline and Destruction of Ancient Athens (103-112); Second Part, Arrangement of the City ("Stadteinteilung") (113-205): A. Fortifications (113-165)—1. The Pelargicium and the Older City

Wall (113-124), 2. The Themistoclean Wall (124-144), 3. Walls and Gates of the Piraeus (144-154), 4. The Long Walls (155-165), B. Demes, Quarters of the City, Streets, and Water Supply (165-189)—1. Demes and Quarters of the City (165-177), 2. Squares and Streets (177-189), 3. Water Supply (189-205); Third Part, Description of the City (206-456): A. The Citadel (206-328): The Citadel <a better title would be Aids to the Study of the Citadel> (206-208); <Detailed Description of the Citadel> (208-456)—1. Divisions of the Citadel, Fortification, and Ascent (208-225), 2. Western Part of the Citadel (225-246), 3. The Parthenon and the Eastern Part of the Citadel (247-259), 4. The Old Temple and the Erechtheum (259-284), B. Slopes of the Citadel—1. Western and Northern Slopes (285-305), 2. Eastern and Southern Slopes (305-328), C. The Lower City—1. The Civic Part of the Agora (328-358), 2. The Commercial Part of the Agora and the Northern Part of the City (358-380), 3. The Eastern, Southern, and Western Parts of the City (381-399), D. The Suburbs—1. Cemeteries and Suburban Structures (400-425), 2. The Port Town (425-456); Addenda and Corrigenda (457-460); Index (461-473).

The book contains other useful information the nature of which will not be apparent from a perusal of this summary of contents. For example, there are convenient summaries of the information which we have about the geology and the climate of Attica, and building materials that were used in Attica. The four plans show I. Alt-Athen auf dem Boden der Heutigen Stadt, II. Die Akropolis und Ihre Abhaenge, III. Peiraieus, IV. Die Mauerringe Athens.

Many advances in our knowledge of the topography of Athens have been made, but, of course, many problems still await a final solution. The 'Enneacrunus Episode' will probably no longer be a matter of contention, for Dörpfeld's thesis concerning Enneacrunus seems now to be established (193-201). On the other hand, the 'Old Temple Problem' has entered upon a new period of discussion (261-270, 459)³. Our knowledge concerning the Parthenon has been definitely advanced. Professor Judeich has utilized the valuable work of Dr. Bert Hodge Hill (248-252), but has rejected the suggestion, recently offered by E. Buschor, that there was an "Ur-Parthenon" (249). The results of the thorough investigation of the Erechtheum by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens have been utilized (270-283). Many other instances of advance in our knowledge might be cited.

In general, one may say that the book is a complete and adequate treatise. Some additions, however, should be made to the array of works cited in the notes. Furthermore, the present state of our knowledge demands a more complete treatment of certain problems.

³In Walter Kolbe's review of O. Walter, *Akropolis Führer*, in *Philologische Wochenschrift* 51 (1931), 71-83, 101-118, there is a discussion of this question. A more recent discussion is that by William Bell Dinsmoor, *The Burning of the Opiasthodos at Athens*, *American Journal of Archaeology* 36 (1932), 143-172, 307-326.

¹These photographs were taken from a book by Walter Hege, entitled *Die Akropolis* (Berlin, Deutscher Kunstverlag, 1930. Pp. 58. 104 Plates), and from the photographs of the Staatliche Bildstelle (Berlin).

²I use the words "in general" advisedly. I cite one instance (out of several) where the procedure mentioned above has not been followed. On pages 426-427 there is a note which recounts the literature which deals with the ports of Athens. In the first place, this note is given for a single sentence of the text, a sentence which states the fact that the port at Phalerum was not a closed port, but in later times a more or less protected roadstead. In the second place, one finds cited in this place a book which provides a thorough discussion of the Arsenal of Philo, which was in the Piraeus: Vilhelm Marstrand, *Arsenalet i Piraeus og oldtidens Byggeregler; en Teknisk, Matematisk, Topografisk, Filologisk, Historisk og Aestetisk Underøgeløse* (Copenhagen, Petersen, 1922. Pp. 288. 6 folding Plans. I give the title more fully than it is given by Professor Judeich). On pages 440-441, where Professor Judeich discusses the Arsenal of Philo, there is no reference at all to this work.

For newly found inscriptions reference should certainly be made to the recently established publication which is entitled *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum*⁴. A reference to Philippson's recent treatise on the geology of Greece should be made⁵. An article published a short time ago by Mr. Jotham Johnson has established the probable location of the deme of Xypete⁶, on the road which led from Phalerum to Athens. In the section which deals with the "Stadtgeschichte" (43-112) greater emphasis should have been laid on the prosperity of Athens during the reign of Augustus (98-100). Professor Judeich has cited Graindor's recent and very important book which deals with the Athens of this period⁷, but he has not sufficiently emphasized Graindor's contributions. Graindor has also published two important works which deal with Herodes Atticus⁸ and Athens from the time of Tiberius to that of Trajan⁹, but these books appeared too late for Professor Judeich to use them. I mention these books because they are important for the study of the history of Athens during the period of the Roman Empire. Professor Dinsmoor's recent discovery concerning the approach to the Acropolis, as yet reported only by a short preliminary note¹⁰, escaped Professor Judeich's attention. Heretofore the accepted view has been that a winding road was the means of ascending to the Propylaea from the west. That theory can no longer be held. Professor Dinsmoor's excavations have established the fact that the approach was by means of a ramp which led up to a broad platform which was located just under the shelving rock of the Acropolis. From that point another ramp led to the Propylaea. Professor Dinsmoor¹¹ also supports Graindor's view that the steps which led to the Propylaea were built during the reign of the Emperor Claudius¹². As regards the parapet of the Temple of Athena Nike, the recent article of Professor Rhys Carpenter¹³ has not been utilized and Professor Dinsmoor's second article on the same subject was not consulted¹⁴. Professor Carpenter's publication of the sculptures of this parapet should also have been cited¹⁵. In his discussion of the Heliaea, Professor Judeich makes the statement (354, note 2) that the name has not yet been satisfactorily explained from the etymological point of view. Professor Carl Darling Buck has published a short, but

enlightening, note concerning this matter¹⁶; it appeared a little too late for Professor Judeich to make use of it. I shall quote Professor Buck's words in part:

The usual Doric word for public assembly is ἀλία as it is generally quoted, or ἀλία as the lack of ' in the early inscriptions indicates. . . . The most reasonable view appears to be that it <= ἡλία > is a loan word from Doric put into hyper-Attic form, that is, with substitution of η for α after the analogy of the familiar correspondence which holds good so commonly, and possibly in this case favored by a fancied relation to ἡλιος (which would also explain the ' of ἡλία, so far as this is to be accepted) . . .

Finally, Professor Judeich has neglected to mention the existence of *leschae*¹⁷ in the Piraeus, and of a horologium in the same city¹⁸.

Professor Judeich has not taken any account of the recent discussion of the date of an inscription which is very important for the history and the topography of Athens (102, note 1). Furthermore, he has not sufficiently estimated the importance of that inscription. I shall, therefore, discuss both these matters.

There was published (in 1884) a fragmentary, but valuable, inscription which contained a decree that provided for the extensive restoration of shrines and public lands in the Piraeus, Salamis, and Attica to their rightful owners, and for the repair of various public properties¹⁹. The editor, Professor Tsountas, thought that there was a reference in the inscription (line 47) to a building which had been constructed at the expense of Pompey the Great. He also called attention to the fact that none of the structures which had been built in Athens during the reign of the Emperor Hadrian is mentioned in the inscription. He therefore came to the conclusion that the inscription should be dated between the time of Pompey and that of Hadrian²⁰. Later, Gurlitt suggested that the inscription should be assigned to the period between 138/9 A. D. and 170/1 A. D., because he assumed that the name of the archon given in the inscription as then holding office at Athens should be restored as *Λυκομήδης* (line 30)²¹. From another inscription he determined the limitations of the period within which this archon could have held office²². In the latter inscription, which was engraved during the archonship of Lykomedes, there is a reference to a certain Abaskantus, who was *paidotribes* for life. Gurlitt assumed that Abaskantus held this office between the years 138/9 and 170/1 A. D. This assumption is not strictly correct, for we now know that Abaskantus fulfilled the duties of this office between 139/40 and 172/3 A. D.²³ But, inasmuch as we already know the names of the archons in 171/2 and 172/3

⁴*Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum* (Leyden, A. W. Sijthoff. Volumes 1-5 have appeared [1923-1931]).

⁵Alfred Philippson, *Beiträge zur Morphologie Griechenlands* (Stuttgart, T. Engelhorn's Nachfolger, 1930. Pp. 96).

⁶Hera in Xypete, *American Journal of Archaeology* 33 (1929), 400-401.

⁷Paul Graindor, *Athènes sous Auguste* (Recueil de Travaux Publiés par la Faculté des Lettres de l'Université Égyptienne, Fascicule 1. Cairo, Misr, 1927. Pp. x + 257).

⁸Paul Graindor, *Un Milliardaire Antique, Hérode Atticus et sa Famille* (Recueil de Travaux Publiés par la Faculté des Lettres de l'Université Égyptienne, Fascicule 5. Cairo, Misr, 1930. Pp. xiv + 350).

⁹Paul Graindor, *Athènes de Tibère à Trajan* (Recueil de Travaux Publiés par la Faculté des Lettres de l'Université Égyptienne, Fascicule 8. Cairo, Misr, 1931. Pp. vi + 228).

¹⁰*American Journal of Archaeology* 33 (1929), 101-102.

¹¹*Ibidem*, 101-102.

¹²*Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique* 38 (1914), 272-281. Compare Graindor, *Tibère*, 160-163 (see note 9, above).

¹³The Sculptural Composition of the Nike Parapet, *American Journal of Archaeology* 33 (1929), 467-483.

¹⁴The Nike Parapet Once More, *American Journal of Archaeology* 34 (1930), 281-295.

¹⁵The Sculptures of the Nike Parapet (Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, 1929. Pp. 83. 34 Plates. Photographs by Bernard Ashmole).

¹⁶Professor Buck's words may be found on page 157, note 5 of the following book: Robert J. Johnson & Gertrude Smith, *The Administration of Justice from Homer to Aristotle* (Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1930. Pp. viii + 390).

¹⁷*Ephemeris Archaeologica* 1913, 209.

¹⁸See lines 8-11 of the papyrus, republished by Ulrich Wilcken, *Die Attische Periege von Hawara*, in Carl Robert zum 8. März 1910 *Genethliakon*, 191-225 (Weidmann, Berlin, 1910). See especially Wilcken's comments on pages 222-223.

¹⁹Chr. Tsountas, *Ephemeris Archaeologica* 1884, 166-172.

²⁰*Ibidem*, 168.

²¹Wilhelm Gurlitt, *Ueber Pausanias*, 209, 238-239 (Graz, Leuschner und Lubensky, 1890).

²²*Inscriptiones Graecae* III. 1. 746 (Berlin, Reimer, 1878).

²³See Paul Graindor, *Chronologie des Archontes Athéniens sous l'Empire* (Mémoires de l'Académie Royale de Belgique, Volume 8, Fascicule 2, 142 [Brussels, Lamertin, 1922. Pp. 312]).

A. D., we can assert very definitely that Lykomedes (?) might have been archon only between 139/40 and 170/1 A. D.²⁴ Consequently, Gurlitt's dating of the former inscription would be nearly correct in case the name of the archon should be restored as *Lykomedes*. There is, however, no certainty that the name should be restored thus. It might well have been *Ni|komedes*.

The objection was then raised by Bruno Keil²⁵ that the style of notation of affirmative and negative votes at the beginning of the inscription (line 3) was of a type the last known case of which falls in 95/4 B. C. He also contended that the inscription should be assigned to the first years of the first century B. C. because of the orthography which is employed in the inscription. Gurlitt's rejoinder established the fact that the orthography employed in the inscription was consistent with a date in the second century A. D.²⁶ In 1916, Kirchner accepted that part of Keil's argument which was based on the style of the numerical notation. In addition to this argument, Kirchner insisted that the flourishing condition of the Piraeus, as indicated by the inscription, provided conclusive proof that the inscription was engraved before the destruction of the Piraeus by Sulla in 86 B. C.²⁷ We shall see that the Piraeus recovered to a great extent soon after 86 B. C. and that Kirchner's argument, just cited, should have no weight in the dating of the inscription.

In 1922 Graindor demonstrated conclusively that the inscription must be assigned to the second century A. D., probably not far from the time which Gurlitt suggested²⁸. Since 1922 Graindor has, through further investigation, strengthened his case²⁹. I shall give a résumé of his arguments. In the first place, there is a reference in the inscription to the *οἰκίαν τῆν λεγομένην Κυρηναίου* (line 54). This is the building which is more popularly known as the Tower of the Winds. In 1924 Graindor published the results of his investigation of this building, along with a discussion of the Market of Caesar and Augustus. He reached the conclusion that the Tower of the Winds was built at a time not greatly removed from the time when the Market was constructed. More specifically, he thought that the Tower of the Winds, which surely existed in 37 B. C., was built during the period of the dominance of Julius Caesar at Rome³⁰. Graindor's arguments for the dating of this building require a special investigation by an architect, but for the present it seems to me that he has established a very probable date for the construction of the building³¹. We may say, then, that we have, in the

dating of this building, a probable argument against assigning the inscription under discussion to the first years of the first century B. C. In the second place, Graindor has shown that the 'old' style of numerical notation was employed in an inscription which is to be dated in the year 38/9 A. D.³² He calls attention to the fact that in later times, particularly in the second century A. D., when archaism was rampant (even in inscriptions), it would be logical to expect to find the same system used occasionally³³. Thirdly, he shows that the orthography which was employed may be observed in inscriptions which are definitely to be assigned to the second century A. D.³⁴ Fourthly, Graindor has called attention to the fact that the style of the lettering definitely requires one to assign the inscription to the second century A. D.³⁵ Finally, he has demonstrated that there is not sufficient evidence to warrant restoring the name of the archon as *Ly|komedes* and that it is by no means necessary to restrict the date of the inscription to the period between 139/40 and 170/1 A. D.³⁶

It occurs to me that there are other considerations which prove that the inscription was engraved during the reign of Hadrian. In line 50 of the inscription we have an indication that the starting-posts of the Stadium at Athens were repaired shortly after the passing of the decree which the inscription contains: *ἀφ' ὧν τῶν ἐσπλήγων τοῦ Παρθενναίου σταδίου*. Now, Philostratus informs us³⁷ that Herodes Atticus, when he was receiving a crown at the Great Panathenaea in July, 139 A. D., promised to furnish the Stadium throughout with marble before the next Panathenaeic festival, which was to be held in July, 143 A. D. After this work had been undertaken, there would have been no need of further repairs until the later years of the second century, certainly not before 160 or 165 A. D. On the other hand, these repairs may well have been carried out before Herodes made his generous offer in 139. Let us bear in mind the fact that the decree which our inscription contains was passed during the year of the archonship of a certain —*komedes*. Our problem is to determine at what time between 100 and 170 A. D. — the period within which the inscription was engraved —

the Tower of the Winds Professor Judeich does not refer to Graindor's article which is cited in notes 29 and 30, above. Fritz Wirth has published an article entitled *Mitteilungen aus dem Kerameikos V. Wanddekorationen Ersten Stils in Athen*, in *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Athenische Abteilung* 56 (1931), 33-58. On pages 47-49 of this article he has discussed the style of the decoration of the walls of the Tower of the Winds. The wall decorations of this structure were of the First Style. Wirth assumes (46-47) that wall paintings of the Second Style were not employed in Athens until about 80 B. C.; he therefore assumes that the Tower of the Winds was built before that time. Wirth's argument is, however, not conclusive, for, as he admits (47), the wall decorations of the Tower of the Winds vary greatly from other paintings of the First Style. It is, therefore, by no means sound procedure to assume that this structure was built within the period when the pure First Style paintings were employed.

²⁴Graindor, *Chronologie*, 143 (see note 23, above). ²⁵*Ibidem*, 143.

²⁶*Ibidem*, 144. Compare *Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift* 10 (1890), 843.

²⁷See *Ibidem*, 144, and Graindor, *Auguste*, 198, note 1 (see note 7, above). Graindor's words in the latter passage are worth quoting: "La date de ce décret est très contestée. Elle le serait moins si ceux qui s'en sont occupés avaient revu l'original (en face de l'entrée du Musée de l'Acropole): l'écriture ne permet guère de le placer avant le II^e siècle de notre ère (cf. notre *Chronologie*, p. 142, n° 105)." ²⁸Graindor, *Chronologie*, 144 (see note 23, above).

²⁹Graindor, *Chronologie*, 144 (see note 23, above).

³⁰Graindor, *Chronologie*, 144 (see note 23, above).

³¹Graindor, *Chronologie*, 144 (see note 23, above).

³²Graindor, *Chronologie*, 144 (see note 23, above).

³³Graindor, *Chronologie*, 144 (see note 23, above).

³⁴Graindor, *Chronologie*, 144 (see note 23, above).

³⁵Graindor, *Chronologie*, 144 (see note 23, above).

³⁶Graindor, *Chronologie*, 144 (see note 23, above).

³⁷Philostratus, *Vitae Sophistarum* 2.1.5 (edited by C. L. Kayser, Leipzig, Teubner, 1890). For the date when Herodes received the crown see Graindor, *Hérode*, 65, note 2, and 67 (see note 8, above).

²⁴Graindor, *Chronologie*, 142 (see note 23, above).

²⁵Hermes 25, 319. Compare *Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift* 10 (1890), 1258-1259.

²⁶*Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift* 10 (1890), 843.

²⁷Inscriptions Graecae II-III², 17, 1035 (Berlin, Reimer, 1916). Compare *Inscriptions Graecae II-III²*, 4, page 22 (Berlin, Reimer, 1928). There Kirchner assigns the archon —*komedes* to some year between 105/4 and 103/2 B. C. This designation indicates Kirchner's dating of the inscription, for —*komedes* was the eponym archon mentioned in the decree. William Bell Dinsmoor, *The Archons of Athens in the Hellenistic Age*, 294 (Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, 1931. Pp. xviii + 567), rejects this dating of —*komedes*; he does not assign this archon to any year before the establishment of the Roman Empire.

²⁸Graindor, *Chronologie*, 142-144 (see note 23, above).

²⁹Le Musée Belge 28 (1924), 109-121. Compare Graindor, *Auguste*, 198, note 1 (see note 7, above).

³⁰Le Musée Belge 28 (1924), 109-121.

³¹Professor Judeich, *Topographie von Athen*, 97, 375, favors a dating of this building not long after 86 B. C. In his discussion of

this individual might have been archon. Graindor's scholarly book, to which I have frequently referred, has established the dates at which many archons held office in Athens during the period of the Roman Empire³⁸. He has, of course, not been able to assign archons to certain years. The question, then, resolves itself into determining to which of these vacant years we may assign the archonship of —komedes. It is probable that we do not know the names of the men who held the office of eponymus archon in the following years which fall between 100 and 170 A. D.: 102/3-103/4, 105/6-109/10, 128/9-130/1, 132/3-137/8, 139/40-143/4, 159/60, and 162/3. We may eliminate from consideration the years 139/40-143/4, because there would certainly have been no occasion for repairing the starting-posts of the Stadium while Herodes was rebuilding that structure. There is good reason also to eliminate from consideration the years 102/3, 103/4, and 105/6-109/10 because from the beginning of the reign of Tiberius up to that of Hadrian Athens suffered severely from financial difficulties³⁹. We also know that few buildings were erected in Athens during this period⁴⁰. The following years, then, remain for consideration: 128/9-130/1, 132/3-137/8, 159/60, and 162/3. The last two years fall within the period of the emperors Antoninus Pius (138-161) and Marcus Aurelius (161-180); during these, with the exception of the building of the Odeum of Herodes Atticus (begun about 161)⁴¹, very few public structures were erected at Athens⁴². Furthermore, the period between 138 and 160 was not one of great decline, and it is very doubtful that shrines and public lands had fallen into private hands since Hadrian's time to such an extent as to require the sort of legislative activity that is provided for by the decree contained in the inscription⁴³. These two years, therefore, remain only as possible, not probable, dates. On the other hand, the years 128/9-130/1 and 132/3-137/8 are probably the years to which the inscription should be assigned. These fall within the time of the reign of the Emperor Hadrian (117-138), at which time Athens flourished greatly⁴⁴. This is the time when one could most logically expect the extensive restoration of shrines and public lands to their rightful owners, and the reconstruction of public buildings on the scale indicated by the inscription with which we are concerned.

The inscription under discussion provides much important information concerning the Piraeus during the period following the destruction of that city by Sulla.

³⁸Graindor, *Chronologie* (see note 23, above).

³⁹Graindor, *Tibère*, 160 (see note 9, above).

⁴⁰*Ibidem*, 160; Judeich, *Topographie von Athen*², 99-100.

⁴¹Graindor, *Hérode*, 92-93, 218-219 (see note 8, above); Judeich, *Topographie von Athen*², 103.

⁴²Judeich, *Topographie von Athen*², 102-103.

⁴³*Ibidem*, 102-103; Curt Wachsmuth, *Die Stadt Athen im Alterthum*, 1. 694-702 (Leipzig, Teubner, Volume 1, 1874, Volume 2, Part 1, 1890).

⁴⁴Judeich, *Topographie von Athen*², 100-102; Wachsmuth, *Die Stadt Athen im Alterthum*, 1. 686-694 (see note 43, above). Kirchner disagrees (see *Inscriptiones Graecae II-III*², 2³, pages 792-794 [Berlin, Reimer, 1931]) with Graindor as regards the dates of many of the archons of the second century A. D. Practically the same conclusions, however, would have been reached had Kirchner's scheme been employed. If I were to follow Kirchner's system, I should date the inscription in 129/30 or 130/1, or between 131/4 and 137/8 A. D.

Gurlitt⁴⁵, Wachsmuth⁴⁶, and Frazer⁴⁷ have shown this very adequately. In line 47, which is within the section of the inscription which deals with the Piraeus, there is a reference to ἀπὸ τοῦ δειγματος τοῦ ἀναγεθéntος ὑπὸ Μάγνου. There is not yet general agreement among scholars concerning the name Magnus here. Gurlitt thinks that the name is that of an individual who was prominent in Attica, but is to us an obscure person. He points to the fact that the name occurs in several other Attic inscriptions⁴⁸. Other scholars contend that the use of a single name is evidence that the man was well known to all Athenians. Since none of the Magni who are mentioned in the inscriptions of Attica was, to our knowledge, well known, these scholars incline to the belief that Magnus was a Roman cognomen, almost undoubtedly, they think, that of Cn. Pompeius Magnus⁴⁹. They call attention to the fact that, in 62 B. C., Pompey the Great gave Athens fifty talents for restoring its monuments⁵⁰. They believe that at least part of this sum was used in rebuilding the *deigma* in the Piraeus. I believe that there is an argument, not hitherto utilized, which will confirm this contention. It is very significant that, with the exception of the names of the officials then in power at Athens and the name Magnus, all the names of individuals who are mentioned in our inscription are those of persons who lived in the rather remote past—in the old, glorious times of Greece. Furthermore, several buildings are associated with famous historical events of the rather remote past. There is no ground for disputing the references made in the following citations: . . . τὰ ἀναθέντα ὑπ' Ἀρ[τάδου βασι]λέως . . . (line 25); . . . ἀκρωτήριον ἔφ' οὗ κείται τὸ [Θεμισ]τοκλῆος τ[ρόπαιον κατὰ Π[ερ]σῶν (line 33); καὶ πολυάνδρειον τῶν[ἐν τῇ μάχῃ τελευτησάντων . . . (lines 33-34)⁵¹; τὸ λεγόμενον ὑπὸ Σόλωνος (line 35); Πειλοπο[ρη]σιακῶν πολεμῶν . . . (line 41); . . . [ἐκ]ακὴς δ' ἰδρύσατο Θεμιστοκλῆς πρὸ τῇ περὶ Σαλαμίνα ναυμαχίας (line 45). Amid these conscious references to the glorious past it would be astounding to find a familiar reference (i.e. by a single name) to a comparatively obscure contemporary. We must assume, then, that reconstructive work was undertaken in the Piraeus soon after the catastrophe of 86 B. C., that is in 62 B. C., or soon thereafter. We know that there was additional building activity in the time of Augustus. This point has not been sufficiently emphasized. Graindor has shown that Athens was a thriving city during the reign of Augustus and that commerce was particularly thriving then⁵². He states,

⁴⁵Gurlitt, *Ueber Pausanias*, 198-248 (see note 21, above).

⁴⁶Wachsmuth, *Die Stadt Athen im Alterthum*, 2¹, 10-12 (see note 43, above).

⁴⁷J[ames] G[eorge] Frazer, *Pausanias's Description of Greece*², 2. 14-15 (London and New York, Macmillan, 1913, 6 volumes).

⁴⁸Gurlitt, *Ueber Pausanias*, 239 (see note 21, above).

⁴⁹Graindor, *Chronologie*, 143 (see note 23, above); Judeich, *Topographie von Athen*², 97, 448; Frazer, *Pausanias's Description of Greece*², 2. 15 (see note 47, above); W. Drumann-P. Groebe, *Geschichte Roms in Seinen Uebergänge von der Republikanischen zur Monarchischen Verfassung*², 4. 487 (Leipzig, Borntraeger, 1899-1919, 5 volumes to date). Wachsmuth, *Die Stadt Athen im Alterthum*, 2¹, 109 (see note 43, above), thought that the *deigma* survived the catastrophe of 86 B. C., but was repaired through the munificence of Pompey the Great.

⁵⁰For the Polyandron see Judeich, *Topographie von Athen*², 404. In lines 34-35 of the inscription there is, probably, a reference to the Athenian campaign against Megara in 424 B. C.

⁵²Graindor, *Auguste*, 159-171 (see note 7, above).

in a general way, the opinion that the Piraeus must have benefited by this activity⁵². We have definite proof that the Piraeus was a prosperous city at this time. About twenty years ago, in the course of excavations in the Πλατεία τῶν Ὑψηλῶν Ἀλυσίων of the Piraeus, there were found water-channels belonging to baths which were built during the reign of Augustus⁵³. Other baths, which have been found near the harbor of Zea, may also have been built at about the same time. They are certainly to be assigned to a date later than 86 B. C., for they were built over the remains of the shipsheds which were destroyed by Sulla⁵⁴. There is, probably, still other evidence that the Piraeus was a prosperous city at this time and at a slightly later period. I refer to the fact that statues and busts of Augustus and Claudius have been found there⁵⁵.

Let us now turn to other matters in connection with Professor Judeich's book. It is rather certain that there was a district which was known by the name of 'The Gardens' outside the city walls near the river Ilissus⁵⁶. Attention may be called to the fact that, in at least one other place which adjoined the wall of the city, there were κήποι. The evidence for this fact may be found in an inscription which should, probably, be assigned to the reign of Hadrian. In that inscription we find the following notation: κήπου πρὸς τῇ Ἀχαρνικῇ πόλῃ προσαγορευομένου Κεωνίου⁵⁷.

There are undoubtedly some instances in which one will be inclined to disagree with Professor Judeich's conclusions. I should challenge his views about the location of Cape Colias and Phalerum, and about the course of the Phaleric Wall and of the Wall of the Piraeus⁵⁸.

Much work is being done on the topography of Athens at the present time. Several articles on various portions of this field of study have been published since Professor Judeich's book came from the press. I may mention, for instance, the first number—it came from the press recently—of the new journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens⁵⁹. Three articles in it are of very great importance for the study of Athenian topography. One of these studies—that which deals with the Pnyx—revolutionizes the state of our knowledge concerning that site.

Professor Judeich's book will be of great value in topographical matters to the scholars who are now excavating the Agora at Athens. In passing, I may call attention to the fact that these excavations have already shown that Professor Judeich's hypothetical lo-

cation of the Royal Stoa (334-335) was substantially correct⁶⁰.

In spite of the criticisms and suggestions offered above, I must express my great admiration for Professor Judeich's accomplishment in producing a splendid book which will remain, for many years, the standard work on the topography of Athens.

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LATIN PARALLELS

TO 'AND WHICH' WITH NO PRECEDING 'WHICH'

In A Comprehensive Guide to Good English, 41¹, by G. P. Krapp, there appears the following statement: *And which*, according to the most careful custom, <is> to be used only after one or more preceding clauses beginning with *which*; if the clause is the first or the only one <i. e. the first or the only relative clause> in the sentence, the *and* should be omitted.

The rule is stated thus in The Century Handbook of Writing², Article 17:

Use *and which* (or *but which*), and *who* (or *but who*) only between relative clauses similar in form. Between a main clause and a relative clause, *and* or *but* thwarts subordination.

H. W. Fowler, however, in A Dictionary of Modern English Usage, 718, column 1³, holds that such an unqualified rule is wrong and that the essential for correctness is the presence of "a clause or expression of the same grammatical value as the coming *which*-clause. . . ." He adds that an equivalent may be "an adjective or participle with its belongings. . . ." On page 717, column 2, he had given an example from Edmund Burke⁴, part of which I reproduce here: "Mandates. . . are things utterly unknown to the laws of this land, and which arise from a fundamental mistake of the whole order and tenor of our Constitution".

The same construction is used by Edgar Allan Poe in a short story, The Black Cat:

... The reader will remember that this mark <of white hair>, although large, had been originally very indefinite, but, by slow degrees—degrees nearly imperceptible, and which for a long time my reason struggled to reject as fanciful—it had at length assumed a rigorous distinctness of outline. . . .

This construction, which has been made the target of many broadsides in English, is both natural and common in Latin. Compare e. g. Ovid, Metamorphoses 1.76-77,

Sanctius his animal mentisque capacius altae
deerat adhuc et quod dominari in cetera posset,
and Ovid, Tristia 4.10.65-66,

Molle Cupidineis nec inexpugnabile telis
cor mihi quodque levis causa moveret erat.

It is worth while to give from Latin writers a few examples that show gradations in complexity. The relative pronoun may be the object of a preposition, as

¹T. Leslie Shear, Art and Archaeology 32 (1931), 91, and American Journal of Archaeology 36 (1932), 383.

²New York, Rand McNally and Company (1927).

³By G. Greever and E. S. Jones, Revised Edition (New York, The Century Co., 1924).

⁴Oxford: At the Clarendon Press, 1926.

⁵Unhappily I have been unable to locate this passage in Burke's works.

⁵²Ibidem, 161.

⁵³Πρακτικά τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἑταιρίας 1911, 244-246.

⁵⁴Ibidem, 1892, 17-20.

⁵⁵E. Curtius and J. A. Kaupert, Karten von Attika, Erläuternder Text, 1. 33, 50-51 (Berlin Reimer, 1904); Philologus 29 (1870), 606-607.

⁵⁶Judeich, Topographie von Athen², 176-177, 424.

⁵⁷Inscriptiones Graecae II-III², 2776, lines 71-72.

⁵⁸American Journal of Archaeology 36 (1932), 1-11.

⁵⁹Hesperia, Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens (Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, 1932). Pp. 218. <To date there have been published Volume 1, and Volume 2, Part 1. Volume 1 contains New Material for the West Pediment of the Parthenon, Rhys Carpenter (1-30); Eros and Aphrodite on the North Slope of the Acropolis, Oscar Bronceer (31-55); A Box of Antiquities from Corinth, Lucy T. Shoe (56-89); The Pnyx in Athens, K. Kourouniotes and H. A. Thompson, 90-217. Volume 2, Part 1 contains The Lost Statues of the East Pediment of the Parthenon, Rhys Carpenter (1-88). C. K.>.

in Pliny, *Naturalis Historia* 14.119 Et quoniam religione vita constat, prolibare diis nefastum habetur vina... vitis fulmine lactae quaque iuxta hominis mors laqueo pependerit... The pronoun may be in the adjectival form modifying a noun which repeats an idea, as *civitas* picks up (or perhaps makes more sweeping) the idea in *res publica* in the following sentence (Livy, Praefatio 11):... nulla umquam res publica nec maior nec sanctior nec bonis exemplis ditior fuit, nec in quam civitatem tam serae avaritia luxuriaque in-migraverint, nec ubi tantus ac tam diu paupertati ac parsimoniae honos fuerit.

Both genitives and ablatives of description may be coordinated in function with adjectives and relative clauses of description:... ut <tauri> sint alti atque ingentibus membris, aetatis mediae, et magis quae iuventute minor est¹ quam quae declinat in senium... (Palladius 4.11.4); Meritum <est> ut sit <equus> audax animo, pedibus alacris, trementibus membris, quod est indicium fortitudinis, quique ex summa quiete facile concitetur vel ex citata festinatione non difficile teneatur (Palladius 4.13.3).

I add examples in which the relative pronoun refers to a person:... Tanaquil summo loco nata et quae haud facile his in quibus nata erat humiliora sineret ea quo innupisset (Livy 1.34.4); Facile persuadet ut cupido honorum et cui Tarquinii materna tantum patria esset (Livy 1.34.7). Even a noun may replace an adjective in this construction:... dolo propinquorum cecidit, liberator haud dubie Germaniae et qui... florentissimum imperium lacerasset (Tacitus, Annales 2.88).

The adversative conjunction *sed* also occurs with such constructions:... ea vitia... habent aliquid excusationis, non illius quidem iustae sed quae probari posse videatur (Cicero, Cato Maior 65)².

The first rule quoted in this note states that "if the clause is the first or the only one <i. e. the first or the only relative clause> in the sentence, the *and* should be omitted". In Latin, too, the coordinating conjunction may be omitted, as is shown by a sentence from Plautus, *Rudens* 313-315:

Ecquem adolescentem huc, dum hic astatis, expedite, vidistis ire strenua facie, rubicundum, fortem, qui tris semihomines duceret chlamydatus cum machaeris?

The extreme freedom with which Latin authors use constructions of this type is shown by the coordination of an ablative of cause and a *quia*-clause, as employed by Livy 1.1.1: Iam primum omnium satis constat Troia capta in ceteros saevitum esse Troianos; duobus,

¹I take it that the relative clause is descriptive, in spite of the indicative mood. The relative clause is, of course, coordinate only with *mediae*.

²Other examples are as follows: Horace, *Sermones* 1.7.6... Durus homo atque odio qui posset vincere Regem...; Livy 6.34.11 Inde consilia inire cum genero coepit, adhibito L. Sextio, strenuo adolescente et cuius spei nihil praeter genus patricium dedit; Suetonius, *Vespasianus* 5.2 In suburbano Flavium quercus antiqua, quae erat Marti sacra, per tres Vespasiae partus singulos repente ramos a fructe dedit, haud dubia signa futuri cuiusque fati: primum exilium et cito arefactum, ideoque puella nata non pernavit, secundum praevalidum ac prolixum et qui magnam felicitatem protenderet, tertium vero instar arboris; Pliny, *Epistulae* 3.21.1 Erat homo ingeniosus, acutus, acer, et qui plurimum in scribendo et salis haberet et fellis nec candoris minus; *ibidem*, 6.3.3 Erat non studiosior tantum verum etiam studiosior amantissimus, ac prope cotidie ad audiendos, quos tunc ego frequentabam, Quintilianum, Niceten Sacerdotem ventitabat, vir alioqui clarus et gravis et qui prodesse filio memoria sui debeat.

Aeneae Antenorique, et vetusti iure hospitii et quia pacis reddendaeque Helenae semper auctores fuerunt, omne ius belli Achivos abstinuisse...

A Greek parallel to the 'and which' construction is to be found in bracketed matter in Cornutus, *Theologiae Graecae Compendium* 67:... μετέωρον ὅπος καὶ ὁ μακρόδενος ἔστιν ἰδὲν...

We expect a clause introduced by 'and how' to be preceded by a 'how'-clause, but the Greeks were not hampered by such a feeling. Compare Pausanias 10.24.6 ἔστι δὲ καὶ δόξα ἐς αὐτὸν δοθῆναι Κρόνῳ τὸν λίθον ἀπὸ τοῦ παιδός, καὶ ὡς αὐτὸς ἤμεσεν αὐτὸν ὁ Κρόνος.

It is not safe, of course, to defend a construction in one language merely because of the presence of a similar or somewhat similar construction in another language, but I see no reason why 'and which' in sentences like that quoted from Burke should be any more unnatural to English than *et qui* is to Latin in similar constructions. The use of the conjunctions 'and' and 'but' (or *et* and *qui*) may "thwart subordination" between a main clause and a relative clause, but an author may desire *coordination* in thought between the relative clause and an expression of equivalent value.

I like the statement of the case made by H. W. Fowler and F. G. Fowler, in *The King's English*³, 86:

The essential to coordination is that the coordinates should be performing the same function in the sentence. It is not necessary, nor is it enough, that they should be in the same grammatical form: things of the same form may have different functions, and things of different forms may have the same function.

Though 'and which' and 'but which' may be objectionable in some of their uses, I believe that the feeling against others is largely the artificial creation of grammarians. It is my purpose, however, merely to call attention to the parallels and not to try to refute the rules in the handbooks of English grammar. It is a justifiable ideal to seek to render Latin and English mutually illustrative both by contrasts and by likenesses.

Our mechanical compliance with formal rules of grammar is a thing which an ancient Greek would have found it hard to understand.

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EUGENE S. MCCARTNEY

COMMENTS ON DR. MCCARTNEY'S PAPER ABOUT 'AND WHICH'

Dr. McCartney regards certain combinations in English and in Latin as defensible on the ground that in them we have coordination of thought rather than strict coordination in form, strict grammatical coordination. He evidently regards coordination in thought as much the more important.

We can, I think, illustrate his point by a usage common enough in Latin poetry. I refer to the use of *et* and *-que* to join expressions which are unlike in form, but like (identical) in meaning and in function. Here

³This example is to be found on page 5 of the edition by C. Lang (Leipzig, Teubner, 1881).

⁴Oxford: At the Clarendon Press, 1908. See the discussion of the entire problem on pages 85-93.

again we have coordination of thought rather than coordination of form. I shall cite examples only from Vergil.

Aeneid 1.691-694 runs as follows:

At Venus Ascanio placidam per membra quietem
inrigat et fotum gremio dea tollit in altos
Idaliae lucos, ubi mollis amaranthus illum
floribus et dulci adspirans complectitur umbra.

This passage, admittedly difficult, is open to various interpretations. In one view, which I have myself supported, *dulci adspirans... umbra* expresses means, and so may be properly joined by *et* to the instrumental ablative *floribus*. I discussed this passage in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 10.209 (May 14, 1917).

Other passages in which *et* is used in like fashion are 5.157-158 *iunctisque feruntur frontibus et longa sulcant vada salsa carina* (here *et* joins two modal expressions); 6.640 *Largior hic campos aether et lumine vestit purpureo* (*Largior*, 'in richer measure <than on earth>', and *lumine... purpureo* are both adverbial expressions; the ablative is predominantly the adverbial case); 8.610 *ut procul et gelido secretum flumine vidit* (if we accept this text, we may treat *procul* and *gelido secretum flumine* as both adverbial expressions); 11.677-678 *Procul Ornytus armis ignotis et equo venator Iapyge fertur* (in this very difficult passage one may explain by saying that, though the ablatives in *armis ignotis* and *equo... Iapyge* are quite different, they both express the manner of Ornytus's movement); 11.759-761 *Tum fatis debitus Arruns velocem iaculo et multa prior arte Camillam circuit* (here the words *multa prior arte* express the means and the manner of *circuit*, and so may be joined by *et* to *iaculo*).

In the following passages *-que* is used to join expressions which are like in function though different in form: 1.639 *arte laboratae vestes ostroque superbo* (*arte* and *ostro... superbo* are, in effect, both adverbs); 2.149 *noster eris, mihi haec edisserere vera roganti* (*eris* is, in force, imperativ); 4.102-103 *Communem hunc ergo populum paribusque regamus auspiciis* (in one view *communem* here = *communi imperio*, i. e. is adverbial in force, and so may rightly be joined by *-que* to *paribus... auspiciis*); 4.483-485 *sacerdos, Hesperidum templi custos epulasque draconi quae dabat et sacros servabat in arbore ramos...* (here the relative clause may be treated as a periphrasis for a noun, or, rather, two nouns, 'sometime giver... and keeper', and so as completely parallel to the noun *custos*); 5.132-133 *auri ductores longe effulgent ostroque decori* (in *auri* and *ostro... decori* we have two instrumental expressions); 5.446-447 *ipse gravis graviterque ad terram pondere vasto concidit...* (*gravis* and *graviter* are adverbial expressions); 11.673 *praecipites pariterque ruunt*; 12.304-306 *Podalirius Alsum pastorem primaeque acie per tela ruentem ense sequens nudo superimminet* (here we note, first, that *-que* is needless; secondly, we note that Vergil preferred to treat *pastorem* and *ruentem* as coordinate in function).

CHARLES KNAPP

JUVENAL 3.69-72

Hic alta Sicyone, ast hic Amydone relictæ,
hic Andro, ille Samo, hic Trallibus aut Alabandis
Esquilias dictumque petunt a vimine collem,
viscera magnarum domuum dominique futuri.

The reference here is to the Greeks who crowded into Rome from all quarters and wormed their way into the great houses, where they gained a firm footing for themselves.

The editors agree in giving a rather weak meaning to *viscera* (72). The Scholiast seems partly responsible for this through his comment, *interiores amici*¹. At any rate, the notes in various editions read thus: "Die Seele des Hauses" (Weidner²), "Alles in allem" (Friedländer), "even now the heart and soul" (Pearson and Strong), "soon at home" (Mayor), "bosom-friends" (Mayor, Wilson), "intimates" (Wright).

For the use of *viscera* in this passage compare Lucan 7.578-581:

In plebem vetat ire manus monstratque senatum;
scit cruor imperii qui sit, quae viscera rerum,
unde petat Romam, libertas ultima mundi
quo steterit ferienda loco.

In Lucan's eyes the senators are 'the vitals of the State', and against them Caesar is represented as directing his main attack on the field of Pharsalus.

In like manner, in the passage now under discussion, Juvenal evidently means to say that the intruding Greeks are destined to be 'the vitals'² of the great families of Rome. Since their ultimate destiny is to become *domini*, the obvious intermediate step is to have themselves adopted. That as sons they should be referred to as *viscera* is entirely natural.

It is interesting that Mayor does not make this connection; he allows *viscera* to pass with the comments "bosom-friends" and "soon at home", and then refers for illustration to 2.58-59, where attention is called to the fact that Hister, a rich man, made a freedman his sole heir. Pearson and Strong say in comment "even now the heart and soul", but add a reference to Artemidorus for a Greek expression that accords with the post-Augustan practice of using *viscera* in the sense of 'children'³.

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H. C. NUTTING

CLASSICAL ARTICLES IN NON-CLASSICAL PERIODICALS

VI

The American Historical Review—October, Review, generally favorable, by George M. Calhoun, of Sir William Ridgeway, The Early Age of Greece, Volume II, Edited by A. S. D. Gow and D. S. Robertson; Review, very favorable, by Allen B. West, of William Scott Ferguson, The Treasurers of Athena; Review, critical but not unfavorable, by Allan Chester Johnson, of Tax Lists and Transportation Receipts from

¹He attaches the note, however, to *dominique futuri*.

²I should say, as I have said for many years to classes, 'the very vitals'. Juvenal means something like 'the seat of life'. C. K. >.

³1.44 οἱ παῖδες σπλάγχνα λεγόμενα.

- Theadelphia, Edited with Introduction and Notes by William Linn Westermann and Clinton Walker Keyes; Short notice, favorable, by Alfred R. Bellinger, of Hans Schaefer, *Staatsform und Politik: Untersuchungen zur Griechischen Geschichte des 6. und 5. Jahrhunderts*; Short notice, favorable, by Harold N. Fowler, of *The Excavations at Dura-Europos: Preliminary Report of the Third Season of Work, November, 1929-March, 1930*, Edited by P. V. C. Baur, M. I. Rostovtzeff, and Alfred R. Bellinger; Short notice, unfavorable, by W. H. A., of *A Bibliographical Guide to the History of Christianity*, Compiled by S. J. Case, J. T. McNeill, W. W. Sweet, W. Pauck, M. Spinka, Edited by S. J. Case.
- The American Scholar—October, *Integer Vitae*, Herbert O. Williams [this is a poetic translation of Horace, *Carmina* 1.22]; January, *Cooperation in Archaeological Research*, Silva New Lake ["this article is not a formal report of the work done by the expeditions which have gone from Harvard to the Near East in the past four or five years, but a brief account of the objectives of the expeditions and of what they have accomplished"].
- The Bookman—June-July, "I Do Not Fear the Greeks": An Account of the Gennadeion Library at Athens, Arthur Stanley Riggs [with six photographic illustrations]; November, Review, unfavorable, by George Dangerfield, of John Masefield, *A Tale of Troy*; December, Review, favorable, by George Dangerfield, *The Odyssey of Homer*, Translated by T. E. Shaw.
- The Cambridge Historical Review—October, Brief notice, uncritical, by T. J. McGourty, of Ellen Churchill Semple, *The Geography of the Mediterranean Region*.
- The Catholic Historical Review—October, Brief notice, favorable, by A. W. Centner, of Herman Josef Brosch, *Der Seinsbegriff bei Boethius*; Brief notice, favorable, by Charles Daley, of Papyri in the Princeton University Collections, Edited by Allan Chester Johnson and Henry Bartlett Van Hoesen.
- The Contemporary Review—November, Review, very favorable, by J. E. G. de M., of P. C. Sands, *Literary Genius of the New Testament*.
- The English Historical Review—July, Review, favorable, by A. Berriedale Keith, of Barbara C. J. Timmer, *Megasthenes en de Indische Maatschappij*; Review, mildly favorable, by A. W. Lawrence, of David M. Robinson, *Excavation at Olynthus: Part II, Architecture and Sculpture; Part III, The Coins Found at Olynthus in 1928; Part IV, The Terracottas of Olynthus Found in 1928*.
- The English Journal—November, Aeschylus and O'Neill, Barrett H. Clark ["in turning to Greek tragedy for a medium through which he might express dramatically another aspect of one of the problems of modern life, O'Neill was determined to reduce his story to its barest outlines and his characters to their quintessential selves. . . . So, whatever may be thought of O'Neill's purely literary achievement as compared with the poetry of Aeschylus, I for one am ready to give the American the wreath of laurel or the cask of wine that goes to the victor for working out his fate motif with greater skill and more courage and a deeper understanding of the human mind than the Greek had done. . . ."].
- The Golden Book—January, Petronius Arbiter, *The Widow of Ephesus*, Translated by Oscar Wilde [this is a translation of Petronius, *Satyricon*, Sections 111-112].
- The Harvard Theological Review—October, The Slavonic Version of Josephus' History of the Jewish War, John Martin Creed; *Cremation and Burial in the Roman Empire*, Arthur Darby Nock; *Thackeray's Lexicon to Josephus*, Arthur Darby Nock; *Liturgical Fragments on Gnostic Amulets*, Campbell Bonner.
- The Hibbert Journal—January, Review, generally favorable, by Hilda D. Oakeley, of A. E. Taylor, *Socrates*.
- The International Journal of Ethics—October, Review, favorable, by J. H. Tufts, of John H. Muirhead, *The Platonic Tradition in Anglo-Saxon Philosophy*; January, *The Platonic Tradition*, J. H. Muirhead [a "note of reply" to Professor Tufts's review of J. H. Muirhead, *The Platonic Tradition in Anglo-Saxon Philosophy*].
- Journal of Biblical Literature—September, *The Reconstruction of Lost Rockefeller-McCormick Miniatures*, Harold R. Willoughby.
- The Journal of English and Germanic Philology—October, Review, uncritical, by Percy Matenko, of Herbert Kummer, *Der Romantiker Otto Heinrich Graf von Loeben und die Antike*.
- The Journal of Philosophy—November 24, Review, mildly favorable, by Abraham Edel, of A. K. Griffin, *Aristotle's Psychology of Conduct*.
- The Journal of Theological Studies—July, Pseudo-Clement and Ovid, H. J. Rose; Review, mildly unfavorable, by A. E. Brooke, of E. C. Colwell, *The Greek of the Fourth Gospel*.
- The Literary Digest—September 3, *Putting the Rubicon on the Map* [with one map. According to an article in *The London Times* Premier Mussolini has decided that "the Fiumicino of Savignano is the true Rubicon of the ancients"]; Pan, Yvonne Ffrench [this is a poem of fourteen lines]; December 3, *Dionysius From the Peak of Years*, Elsa Gidlow [Dionysus has been misnamed Dionysius. The poem is about Dionysus]; December 24, *Lawrence of Arabia Turns to Homer* [this gives an account of T. E. Shaw's recent translation of Homer's *Odyssey*].

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